

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 13. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.



## Law of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several naval officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred and eighteen thousand and four dollars.

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, fifty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the President of the U. States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, including a clerk on old records, and a clerk and messenger in the patent office, fifteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in said department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, including the expense of printing and distributing ten thousand four hundred copies of the laws of the third session of the thirteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For the cost of one thousand copies of a new edition of the laws of the U. States as authorized by the act of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including an additional volume to be comprised in the said edition, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expense of reprinting five hundred and sixteen copies of the laws of the first and second sessions of the thirteenth Congress, captured by the enemy, seven hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including one thousand dollars for an additional clerk, authorized by the act of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the secretary of the treasury, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, thirteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the general land office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of

the revenue, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the revenue office, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seventeen thousand and fifty-two dollars and two cents.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the treasury department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," six thousand six hundred thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

For compensation to the messenger of the register's office, for stamping and arranging ship's registers, ninety dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the register's office, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, including rent of the house occupied by the said department during a part of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the whole of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and compensation of a superintendent and two watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury buildings, six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of a fire engine and fire buckets for the treasury department, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts for the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and the sum of three hundred for assistant messengers, twenty thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, fuel, and other contingencies, in the office of the secretary of war, including office rent, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars for compensation of his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the war department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," two thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For compensation to the paymaster of the army, clerks, and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the paymaster of the army, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent general of military supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the superintendent general of military supplies, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the adjutant and inspector general's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissary general of purchases and the clerks in his office, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the commissary general of purchases, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars, for compensation of his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, eleven thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the navy, including office rent, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand dollars for compensation of his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, thirteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, including office rent, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the navy department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For compensation to the postmaster general, assistant postmasters general, clerks and persons employed in the general post office, including the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars, for compensation of the clerks in the general post office, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twenty two thousand and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses of the general post office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the general post office, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand four hundred and one dollars and seventy-five cents.

For compensation to the several commissioners of loans, and for allowance to certain commissioners of loans, and for allowance to certain commissioners of loans in lieu of clerk hire, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of sundry commissioners of loans, including a sum of three thousand dollars in addition to the amount heretofore allowed by law, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of lands south of Tennessee, and his clerks, and for the contingent expenses of his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, ten thousand one hundred dollars.

For wages to the persons employed in the different operations of the mint, including the sum of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of iron and machinery, rents, and other contingent expenses of the mint, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For allowances for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges, of the U. States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, and the attorney general; and also including the sum of one thousand dollars, short, appropriated in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for the salary of the district judge of Louisiana, sixty-four thousand dollars.

For the compensations of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district, courts of the U. States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fine, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the U. States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by the late government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the U. States, ninety-eight thousand dollars.

For the relief and support of sick and disabled seamen, in addition to the funds already appropriated by law, twenty thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakeages of channels, bars, and shoals, including repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eleven cents.

For the support and safe-keeping of prisoners of war, five hundred thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana, eight thousand dollars.

For the salaries, allowances, and contingent expenses, of ministers to foreign nations, and of secretaries of legation, one hundred and nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the U. States and foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, ten thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, in foreign countries, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of agents at Paris and Copenhagen, in relation to prize causes and captures of American vessels, four thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the U. States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, four thousand dollars.

For paying to Augustus McKenney and Layzell Bancroft, the amount of a judgment remitted by act of Congress, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Board of Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the act of the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for indemnifying certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory, six thousand dollars.

For stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses of the last mentioned Board of Commissioners, a sum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars.

For the discharge of the claim of Farrington Barkelow, granted him by act of Congress

for his relief, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the compensation of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of United States, and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

February 16, 1815.—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

### RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and of New-Orleans, during the late military operations before that city.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress entertain a high sense of the patriotism, fidelity, zeal and courage with which the people of the state of Louisiana promptly and unanimously stepped forth, under circumstances of imminent danger from a powerful invading army, in the defence of all the individual, social and political rights held dear by man. Congress declare and proclaim that the brave Louisianians deserve well of the whole people of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the generosity, benevolence and humanity displayed by the people of New-Orleans in voluntarily affording the best accommodations in their power, and giving the kindest attentions to the wounded prisoners of a vanquished foe.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, accompanied with a request that he cause the greatest possible publicity to be given to them for the information of the whole people of Louisiana.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

February 22, 1815.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

### RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of Com. D. T. Patterson, and Maj. D. Carmick, and of the officers, seamen and mariners under their command, in the defence of New-Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress entertain a high sense of the valor and good conduct of Commodore D. T. Patterson, of the officers, petty officers, and seamen attached to his command, for their prompt and efficient cooperation with General Jackson, in the late gallant and successful defence of the city of New-Orleans, when assailed by a powerful British force.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the valor and good conduct of Major Daniel Carmick, of the officers, non-commissioned officers and marines, under his command, in the defence of the said city, on the late memorable occasion.

LANGDON CHEAVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

February 22, 1815.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Circular to the Marshals of the United States.

Office of Commissary General of Prisoners,

Washington, February 18, 1815.

SIR,

In consequence of the conclusion of a PEACE between the United States and Great Britain, which has been this day proclaimed by the President, British subjects, resident in this country, cease to be Alien Enemies.

You will therefore consider all restrictions heretofore imposed on persons of that description, (not Prisoners of War) on account of the character attached to them by the existence of hostilities, as at an end; and you are requested to take immediate measures to discharge all such persons, within your District, from any and every restraint imposed on that account.

I have the honor to be sir, your most obedient servant,

J. MASON.

Marshal of the District of

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

STRICTURES

ON THE REV. MR. BLYTHE'S

FAST DAY SERMON;

BY AMERICANUS.

To Printers.

FOR SALE, at this Office, a Fount of Long Primer, about 300 lbs. about half worn.—Price 40 cents per lb.

Also, a fount of Pica, 160 lbs. very little worn.—Price 40 cents cash per lb.

From Cobbett's Political Register of Dec. 19.

### LETTER III.

TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL,  
ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

MR LORDE,—In the American newspapers I have seen an article entitled "British boisteration," in which article are noticed in a most ludicrous, but most provoking manner, all the wise observations made in England as to the cause of our ships being beaten by those of America. At the close of the article, the writer states what he regards as the real cause, but which statement I will for my health's sake refrain from repeating to your lordship. But if this saucy republican gave the title of boisteration to our former puzzlings upon this head, what will he say now, when the question is become ten thousand times more embroiled than ever? The speeches attributed to the opposition, upon this subject, present matter worthy of public observation. Mr. Horner lays the blame of the failure on the lakes Erie and Champlain; he attributes those memorable victories of the Americans, to the ministry. He complains that you and your colleagues left our naval commanders to contend with a vast superiority of force. The American official account in both cases, makes the superiority of the force on our side; and, as to lake Champlain, sir George Prevost himself gives us a superiority of seven guns. I am, for my part, at a loss to discover the policy of ascribing every disgrace to the ministers, and every success to the commanders. Of its flagrant injustice there can be no doubt; and it appears to me, that its folly is not much more questionable. Wellington was made a duke for his success; but according to the present way of thinking, or of talking, the secretary of the war department should have been made a duke, and Wellington remained what he was; and the lords of the admiralty should have had all the ribbons, stars, and titles that have been bestowed on naval commanders. If to the commanders belong the praises of victories; to them also belong upon the face of the matter, the blame of defeat.

Much reliance appears to be placed by the opposition, on the circumstance of Capt. Barclay having been honorably acquitted by a court martial. For, say they, if he was provided with a force equal to that of the Americans, he must have been guilty; and if he was not, the ministers are to blame. They take the sentence of the court martial therefore, as a proof of the guilt of the ministers. But is it not very evident that this conclusion is false? Capt. Barclay might be as brave a man as ever existed; he might have had a superiority of guns and men; he might have been defeated; yet he might be perfectly free from any blame, and might on the contrary, merit honors and rewards, still the admiralty might deserve no censure whatever. The Americans might have abler seamen; they might, from their superior bodily strength and agility, be able to fire quicker than we; they might fight with an unheeded degree of resolution and eagerness; they might be animated by feelings unknown to the bosoms of their adversaries. What! is it to become a maxim, that whenever one of our commanders is defeated, there must be a crime either in him or in the ministry? Must he be their accusers, or they be his accusers? This would soon introduce a very amicable sort of connection between the commanders and the ministry. The truth is, my lord, that there is a degree of mortification and of shame attached to these naval victories of the Americans, that drives men, and particularly naval men who have all the mass of the people with them, to all sorts of follies and inconsistencies. They do not know what to say or to do, in order to get rid of this insupportable mortification. Sometimes Johnny Bull says to Jonathan, "you have got some English sailors in your ships."—"May be so," says Jonathan "but you have got all English sailors in your ships."—"Aye," replies John, "may be so," says Jonathan, "but then how comes the best of your sailors to desert from your service to come into mine?"—"No, no," rejoins John hastily, "I don't mean the best men; I mean they fight more desperately than those we have on board, because the rascals know that if they are taken they will be hanged."—"Oh fie! Johnny," rejoins Jonathan, "do you think that Englishmen will fight better from a dread of the Gallows, than from a love of their king and glorious constitution?"—"No," says John, "I said no such a thing."

You have got heavier shot and stronger powder, and more guns and more men."—"Indeed Johnny," says Jonathan, "why I am sure you pay enough for your ships, shot, guns, men and powder. Your navy and ordnance last year, cost you twenty-five millions sterling which is more than ten times as much as ours is to cost us next year, though we are building fleets and forming dock yards, besides defending lakes and all, three thousand miles of sea coast."—"Well," says John, ready to burst with anger, "what is that to you, what I pay? I will pay it, if I like to pay it."—"Oh dear!" says Jonathan, "don't be angry old friend. I have not the least objection to your paying; only, I hope I shall not hear any thing more about the property tax."—"You are a saucy scoundrel," says John, foaming with rage; "you deserve a good drubbing, you Yankee dog, and you will get it yet—and, at any rate, if I pay taxes, I'll make you pay taxes too.—If I am miserable myself, I'll make you unhappy, if I can."

It is to this mortification my lord, that you have to ascribe the attacks of the newspapers on the naval administration, which really appears to me to have done more in Canada than could have been expected at their hands.—You see that the opposition here are supported by the country, who will blame you, blame sir George Prevost, blame our powder, shot, ships, gunlocks; blame any person or thing; blame and execrate all the world, rather than acknowledge that the republicans are, gun to gun and man to man, our masters upon the sea. Far be it from me to censure a reluctance to come to such an acknowledgement. The reluctance arises from a love of one of the best professions of one's country; namely, its fame in deeds of arms.—But, then, it is manifest, that this patriotic feeling, if not subjected to reason and enlightened views, may be productive of great injustice towards commanders, or ministers, or both; and may expose the nation to great and lasting misery. The opposition are feeding this feeling.—They



ascribe every failure to you and colleagues; and they studiously keep out of sight the real causes of those failures—They justify the war on our part; they fan the flame; they excite false hopes of future success; they say to the people, we have failed hitherto from the fault of the ministry; and thereby, they cause it to be believed, that better may be done for the future, without any radical change in our political and naval system; and, in doing so, they do in my opinion, as great an injury as they can happily do to the country.

Next to the ministry comes Sir George Prevost. Mr. Horner did not know which was to blame, the ministry or the colonial governor. The fleet had been beat and captured, and Mr. Horner was sure that it must have been owing to something other than the fleet itself, or at least its commanders. It never could be their fault. Men who fought two hours and twenty minutes within a few yards of the muzzles of the opposing cannon, and whose vessels had not a mast of any thing standing to which a sail could be fastened.—Such men could not be in fault. They were overpowered. They lost their fleet but, ungrateful is the country, and base the man, who insinuates that they ought to have done more. They could do no more. If they had continued to fight, they must have been all blown to pieces, without the power of resistance. No: it was not the fault of the officers of our fleet; it was the fault of the Yankees, for being so strong in body, so agile, so dexterous, and so determined. Mr. Horner should have made a motion against them. Suppose he were, next time, to make a motion for prosecuting them? If we could get at them in that way it would soon rebuff their faculties. "Aye," say the people about Portsmouth and Gosport, "it is time an enquiry was made! it is a shame that Sir George Prevost is not brought home and punished." I assure your lordship that this is their language; and they will be quite outrageous when they find that he is not to be punished; but on the contrary, is to remain where he is. There is no one hereabouts who does not think that Sir James Yeo's letter to the lords of the admiralty is a *finis* for Sir George.

To such a pitch of folly has the nation been pushed by their notions of the invincibility of the navy, that a captain in that service is looked upon as the absolute arbiter of the fate of a lieutenant general of the army, and the governor of a province, under whose command he is serving. Sensible men were disgusted at the arrogance of Sir James Yeo's letter; but it was well suited to the capacities and tastes of those who sing, or listen to, Dibdin's nauseous trash about the fleet and sailors.—Upon the heads of those who demand these enquiries and exposures, be the consequences. These consequences will be clear proof, that our naval officers had a sufficiency of force upon both the occasions alluded to, and that they were to blame, if any body was, for their defeats. Sir George Prevost will never suffer himself to be regarded as the cause of these calamities and disgraces; and I am very sure that the ministry, having the power, will not neglect the means of justifying themselves.—So that all this stir will only tend to make the mortification of the navy greater than it now is: the prejudices of the nation will only receive the greater shock; and the world will only have complete proof of those very facts which we are so anxious to disguise or disfigure. It was observed during the debate that though our ships of war were quite sufficiently provided with the means of "combating an ordinary foe, they ought to have been fitted out in an extraordinary way to combat such a foe as the Americans." But suppose the admiralty not to have fitted them out in this extraordinary way? Were they to blame for that?—Was there a man in the country who did not despise the American navy? Was there a public writer besides myself, who did not deem that navy to destruction in a month? Did not all parties exceedingly relish the description given in a very august assembly, of "half a dozen of frigates, with dots of striped bunting at their mastsheads?" Did not the *Guerrriere* sail up and down the American coast, with her name written on her flag, challenging those fir frigates? Did not the whole nation, with one voice, exclaim at the affair of the *Little Belt*—"Only let Rodgers come within reach of one of our frigates?"

If then such was the opinion of the whole nation, of all men of all parties,—with what justice is the board of admiralty blamed for not thinking otherwise; for not sending out the means of combating an extraordinary sort of foe; for not issuing a privilege to our frigates to run away from one of those fir built things with a bit of striped bunting at its mast head? It has always been the misfortune of England that her rulers and her people have spoken and have thought contemptuously of the Americans. Your lordship and I were boys, and indeed not born, or at least I was not, when our king was first involved in a quarrel with the Americans—but almost as long as I can remember any thing, I can remember that this contempt was expressed in the songs and sayings of the clodhoppers amongst whom I was born and bred; in doing which we conducted, down to the earth that we dvelled, the sentiments of the squires and lords. The result of the former war, while it enlightened nobody, added to the vindictiveness of hundreds of thousands; so that we have entered into this war with all our old stock of contempt and a vastly increased stock of rancour. To think that the American republic is to be a great power is insupportable. Some men, in order to keep her down, in their language, and at the same time not to use harsh expressions, observe that she is only another part of ourselves. They wish her to be thought, if not dependent upon us, still to be a sort of younger child of our family, coming in after Ireland, Jamaica, &c.

I met a worthy Scots gentleman, a month or two ago, who wished that some man of ability would propose a scheme that he had, and without which, he said, *we would never have peace again*. "Well sir (said I) and pray what is your scheme?" "Why (said he) it is very simple.—It is to form an Union with the American States." It was raining, and I wanted to get on; so that I had not time to ascertain what sort of union he meant. This gentleman, however, was remarkably moderate in his views. The far greater part of the nation expect absolute colonial submission; and if our fleets and armies should not finally succeed in bringing a property tax from America into his majesty's exchequer, the far greater part of the people will be most grievously disappointed. So that this contempt of the Yankees has given your lordship and your colleagues a good deal to do in order to satisfy the hopes and expectations which have been excited, and which I assure you, are confidently entertained. Of the effect of this contempt I know nobody, however, who have so much reason to repent as the officers of his majesty's navy. If they had triumphed, it would only have been over half a dozen of frigates, with bits of bunting at their mast heads. They were sure to gain no reputation in the contest; and if they were defeated, what was

their lot? The worst of it is, they themselves did in some measure contribute to their own ill fate: for of all men living, none spoke of "poor Jonathan" with so much contempt. To read their letters, or the letters which our newspaper people pretend to have received from them at the onset of the war, one would have thought that they would hardly have condescended to return a shot from a bunting ship. And now to see that bit of bunting flying so often over the British flag! Oh! it is stinging beyond expression. The people in the country cannot think how it is.

There are some people who are for taking the American Commodores at their word, ascribing their victories to the immediate intervention of Providence.—Both Perry and McDonough begin their despatches by saying—"Almighty God has given us a victory." Some of their clergy upon this ground alone, call them christian heroes, and compare them to Joshua, who, by the bye, was a Jew. I observe that when any of them get beaten, they say nothing about supernatural agency; yet there is still a victory on one side or the other; and if they ascribe their victories to such agency, why not ascribe our victories, and of course their own defeats, to this same over-ruling cause? If Mr. Madison had told the congress, that "Almighty God had been pleased to enable the enemy to burn their capital," how they would have stared at him! Yet surely, he might have said that with as much reason as commodore McDonough ascribed his victory to such interposition. If commodore Perry, who captured our fleet on Lake Erie, had been met at New-York with looks of perfect indifference, instead of being feasted and toasted as he was and had been told that the cause of this was, that he had gained no victory, even according to his own official account—how silly he would have looked! And yet he could have no reason to complain.

I perceive also many other instances of this aping propensity in the Americans. It is the "honorable William Jones, secretary of the navy," the "honorable the mayor of New York," "his honor the chief justice," and even the members of congress call one another "honorable gentlemen," and their "honorable friends." I was not till of late aware, that this sickly taste was become so prevalent in America. This is indeed contemptible—and England will have in a few years, a much better ground of reliance for success, in this change of national character in America, than in the force of our arms. When once the hankering after titles becomes general in that country; when once riches will have produced that effect, the country will become an easy prey to an old compact, and easily wielded government like ours. When men find they cannot obtain titles under the form of government now existing, they will, as soon as they have the opportunity, sell the country itself to any sovereign, who will gratify their base ambition.

This is the slow poison that is at work on the American constitution. It will proceed, unless speedily checked, to the utter destruction of that which it has assailed. Our best way is to make peace with them now, and leave this poison to work. By the time they get to "right honorable," we shall be ready to receive their allegiance. When the bit of bunting comes to be exchanged for some sort of armorial thing, the fellows who now "fight like blood-thirsty savages," as our papers say, will become as tame and as timid as sheep.

#### INSURRECTION IN CHINA.

From the Bombay Courier, July 22.

A letter from the Viceroy of Pekin, 12 days after the attack on the place, to the Viceroy of Canton, states, that the chief town of the district Hwa, in the province of Honan, was destroyed by the insurgents, and the officers of government put to death; that the whole district of Gan-yan was in the possession of the insurgents; that, on hearing of the imperial troops advancing to attack them, they burned the chief town of Can-yah, in the province of Pe-chele, and fled; that they had taken the chief town of Ting-tau district, in the province of Shan-tung, &c. It is said, that the imperial army had, in some districts through which they passed, put men, women, and children to the sword.

The rebels, in a place where the famine was very severe, being incensed against a very corpulent Mandarin, killed and eat him!

The Chinese are credulous in the extreme, especially about the interference of invisible beings and departed spirits in their affairs. It is reported, and generally believed, that as the imperial army drew near to the rebels to battle, there was lightning, and the appearance of a man in the clouds, with a red fiery angry countenance; and that the leader of the rebels was struck dead. This imaginary being was, it is said, a man who, in his life, was very eminent for his virtues, and (being deified) was expected to appear for the deliverance of the country in some season of distress. The imperial army gained a great victory, for the others are said to have been dreadfully alarmed by this appearance.

The leader of the rebels in Shant-tung, whose name is Lin, affirms himself to be Lew-pu-en-te, a man famous for goodness and valour, who lived about a thousand years ago. He founds this assertion on the commonly received opinion of the metempsychosis.

There are many and various opinions about the causes of the present disturbance in China. Some think it is the consequence of the appearance of a comet, which was seen upwards of two years ago. Others say, and the emperor's letter seems to confirm it, that it rose from the disaffection of one of his own brothers. Three of his brothers were said to be engaged with the rebels.

Several attempts were made to take the life of his majesty; one by endeavoring to convert his pipe into a rocket; but happening to be reading an official paper when the pipe was brought to him, and holding it carefully in his hand, it went off close by his ear, without hurting him; he then rose and struck the page that brought it, so that he soon died.

One of the eunuchs of the palace brought a cup of ginseng, which he had prepared for his majesty, but his majesty felt an aversion to it at the time, and

gave it, as a mark of his regard, to a favorite page, who drank it, and died in the course of the evening.

The emperor's disaffected brothers, together with the eunuchs, are thought to have been at the bottom of both these plans. Eighteen eunuchs were put to death during the attack on the palace, several of the ladies put an end to their own lives.

The emperor had been out hunting at his summer-house, in Tartary, and was expected to return the night the principal attack was made on the palace, but was unavoidably detained several days longer, and thus escaped the snare that was laid for his life. The Chinese who are loyal, say, that these escapes are by the Tearing-He (by the decree of Heaven.)

There are other persons who think that the oppressive government of the Mandarins, together with the famine, are the more immediate causes of the rebellion; and it is highly probable that these, too, are at the bottom of it; for however good the laws of China may appear in a book, it is well known that at present they have a very different appearance in the hands of most of the Mandarins; and a season of scarcity, when the people cannot pay the public duties, is often embraced by them to give vent to their murmurings.

In several provinces of China the famine was very severely felt during 1813, and it was feared would be still more so in the present year. The yellow river, which rises in the mountains of Tibet, and falls into the sea near to Nankin, had broken down its banks and destroyed the rice fields in several provinces.

At Canton in February, there was a subscription set on foot by order of the Emperor, professedly for the relief of those provinces.

It was not ascertained to what extent the rebellion was likely to be carried. It appears to have been the most serious of any during the two last centuries. It was, however, supposed that the imperial army would finally prevail.

The rebels had taken themselves to the mountains of Tee-hang, which are about 400 miles in circumference; and unless the imperial army can cut off their provisions, they may hold out for a long time, as numbers of disaffected persons will join them.

Washington City, March 7.

#### THE ALGERINE WAR.

It is probable that many of our readers may not bear in mind the facts on which the recent declaration of war against Algiers is predicated. We have therefore obtained for their information the Report made on the subject by Mr. Gaston of the House of Representatives, chairman of the committee to whom the bill was recommended in secret sitting. The Documents accompanying the report, which are too long, and perhaps not proper, for present publication, are so conclusive as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one who hears or reads them, on the impossibility of re-establishing peace with the Dey of Algiers, unless by coercion, except under the most base and humiliating conditions. Our readers may judge of the inveterate hostility of that barbarian tyrant towards us, growing merely out of the most sordid cupidity and natural ferocity and cruelty of temper, by two or three facts, collected from a momentary glance at the documents accompanying the Report of the committee.

A person was entrusted, as from the American merchants in Spain, with the task of endeavoring to procure the liberation of the eleven or twelve of our citizens captive in Algiers, for whom he was authorized to give a ransom not exceeding 3000 dollars per man. To every attempt of this kind, the Dey replied "that not for two million of dollars would he sell his American slaves!"

In reply to an application, in the most confidential manner, to one of the Dey's Ministers, to know the terms which the Dey expect to extort from the U. States (by keeping our citizens slaves) in the event of a treaty with them, it appears, that "it was a settled point with the Dey, from which he could by no means swerve, that, in the first place, for the privilege of passing the straits of Gibraltar, two millions of dollars would be required of the American government, and that then the stipulations of the late treaty might be renewed, (the old tributary treaty) after paying up all arrears of tribute," &c. &c. Nat. Intel.

#### THE REPORT.

The committee to whom has been referred the bill "for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruizers," with instructions to enquire and report in detail the fact upon which the measure contemplated by the bill is predicated, report.

That in the month of July, 1812, the dey of Algiers, taking offence, or pretending to take offence, at the quality and quantity of a shipment of military stores made by the United States, in pursuance of the stipulation in the treaty of 1795, and refusing to receive the stores, extorted from the American consul general at Algiers, by threats of personal imprisonment, and of reducing to slavery all Americans in his power, a sum of money claimed as the arrears of treaty stipulations, and denied by the United States to be due; and then compelled the consul and all citizens of the U. S. at Algiers abruptly to quit his dominions.

It further appears to the committee, that on the 25th of August following, the American brig Edwin of Salem, owned by Nathaniel Silsbee of that place, while on a voyage from Malta to Gibraltar, was taken by an Algerine corsair, and carried into Algiers as prize. The commander of the brig captain George Campbell Smith, and the crew, ten in number, have ever since been detained in captivity, with the exception of two of them whose

release has been effected under circumstances not indicating any change of hostile temper on the part of the dey. It also appears, that a vessel, sailing under the Spanish flag has been condemned in Algiers as laying a false claim to the flag, and concealing her true American character. In this vessel was taken a Mr. Pollard, who claims to be an American citizen, and is believed to be of Norfolk, Virginia, and who, as an American citizen, is kept in captivity. The government, justly solicitous to relieve those unfortunate captives, caused an agent (whose connection with the government was not disclosed) to be sent to Algiers, with the means and with instructions to effect their ransom, if it could be done at a price not exceeding three thousand dollars per man. The effort did not succeed, because of the Dey's avowed policy to increase the number of his American slaves in order to be able to compel a renewal of his treaty with the United States on terms suited to his rapacity. Capt. Smith, Mr. Pollard, and the master of the Edwin, are not confined, nor kept at hard labour; but the rest of the captives are subjected to the well-known horrors of Algerine slavery. The committee have not been apprized of any other specific outrages upon the persons or property of American citizens besides those stated; and they apprehend that the fewness of these is attributed to the want of opportunity and not inclination in the dey, to prey upon our commerce and to enslave our citizens. The war with Britain has hitherto shut the Mediterranean against American vessels, which it may be presumed will now shortly venture upon it.

The committee are all of opinion upon the evidence which has been laid before them, that the Dey of Algiers considers his treaty with the U. States as at an end, and is waging war against them. The evidence upon which this opinion is founded, and from which are extracted the facts above stated, accompanies this report, and with it is respectfully submitted.

A fact is stated in the Savannah Republican of February 18, which gives the finishing stroke to the character of Cockburn the incendiary. All the negro stealing and plundering on St. Simons Island by the forces under his command, were committed after the news of the Peace was actually in his possession.—Though we are as well disposed as any one, in a general national view, to

"Forget in peace the injuries of war," "And give our distant foe a friend's embrace," Yet we hope that to this man, and a few others, who have distinguished themselves by the most callous cruelty and wanton infliction of injury, no citizen of Columbia will ever extend the hand of friendship! His conduct at Hampton alone would entitle him to outlawry from all the charities of life. Nat. Intel.

March 6. Within a few days past, the following among other appointments have been made, by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate:

Fulwar Skipwith to be Consul for the U. States at Paris.  
J. R. Fennick (late a colonel in the army) to be Consul at Alicante.  
William Drayton (late a colonel in the army) to be Consul at L'Orient.  
Daniel Strobel of South Carolina, to be consul at Nantz.  
William B. Barney to be Consul at Trieste.  
Richard M. Hall, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Barcelona.  
James Murray (the former Consul) Consul at Liverpool.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF DEC. 16. THE PRINTING PRESS, at the office of the Times newspaper, is put into action by a steam engine, and performs every part of what printers understand by the term "press work" without human labor; except that the sheets of paper are required to be placed on a cylinder, and to be taken off when they have the impression; and this of course is the work of children only. The press of the Times has cost the proprietors upwards of 8000l. (\$35,555 52)—a sum, however, which will be speedily refunded by the savings that will arise from the invention; as it allows the discharge of several pressmen on that establishment, whose wages amount to 25l. a week; and the number of compositors will be also much reduced, by its obviating the necessity of a duplicate of the types of the inner form, which the more respectable daily prints have of late years found necessary. The editor of the *Stanford Mercury* (who had an opportunity of inspecting this wonderful invention of Messrs. König and Bauer, two Saxon gentlemen) observes, "it was stated in the *Times*, a fortnight since, that the apparatus multiplied copies of the print at the rate of 1100 per hour; it will produce them now with a much greater degree of speed, and with an astonishing clearness and beauty of printing. The apparatus requires great space, and is very complicated; the plan of the old printing press is scarcely brought to mind by that of the new one; the carriage and something like its ribs are the only parts that have any likeness to Caxton's or Stanhope's machinery. The ink is communicated to the types by several rollers, under which the form passes in its progress towards a cylinder of about three feet diameter, on which the sheets of paper are successively laid; so that our brother printers (for whose amusement chiefly we state thus much) will see that something of the principle of a copperplate press is in the new apparatus extended to the letter press. The ink is distributed on the rollers with so much accuracy, that the terms "monks and friars" will in a few years be no more known in printing, than are at present in this Kingdom those ghostly personages. Some inconvenience from "picks" is all that remain to be prevented; but even this is so small, that the *Times* may be pronounced as incomparably the best printed newspaper in London, although its impressions are multiplied at five times the rate at which any other paper is printed, and without human labor. Confident expectations are entertained, that this machine will be in a short time so simplified, as to bring the expense of it within the means of all respectable printers. In the instance of this new press is remarkably verified the opinion that, however in foreigners may be found the skill to project, in Englishmen only is the patience to execute improvements. Messrs König and Bauer, attempted in several considerable towns of the continent to get the work executed for their press (the whole is of iron,) but failed every where till they came to London."

Extract of a letter from Paris. "Three-fourths of the population who appear in public are military. In taverns I have had some opportunity of conversing with them, and hearing their observations amongst each other.—They universally breathe war and venom against all Europe, and particularly against England. The freedom of conversation is truly astonishing, and indeed alarming. I have heard a man declare in the presence of persons who were utter strangers to him, that the French did not despair of the return of Napoleon. In passing through one of the streets

of the Louvre, I observed a statue, which struck me as being very like Bonaparte, and I accordingly asked a gentleman near me, whether it was not made for him? The person whom I addressed walked off, evidently displeased, without giving any answer. Another French gentleman, who overheard my question, told me it was a statue of Bonaparte; but advised me, in speaking of him, always to call him "Napoleon." After some conversation, I asked him why there was so general a feeling of dislike against the English? His answer was, "Sir, it is owing to the English that Napoleon is not still upon his throne," I, of course, required no further explanation. The statue was executed for Bonaparte when he was first consul, and intended to be placed on one of the bridges, now called the bridge of Louis XVI. In the catalogue it is given to a fictitious general, Valhubert.

The government, whether from prudence or timidity, is extremely moderate. The French princes are far less popular than the king; they seem to forget that the French people are now very different from what they were before the revolution. It is easy to observe, that the enthusiastic attachment to the Bourbons of former days no longer exists—not a single Bourbon sign is to be seen over a shop or wine-house in the country towns, and scarcely any even in Paris. In many instances, I observe over the post-houses "Poste Impériale" changed to "Poste aux chevaux," (not royale) and a still more alarming symptom is the dead calm which seems to pervade the press at Paris. With the exception of the rhetoric of Chateaubriand, who has successfully bestowed invective and adulation upon Bonaparte and the Bourbons, not a single political pamphlet, is exhibited in the windows, or cried about the streets.—This calm, however, may be the serenity of a settled and tranquil temperature of the public mind, rather than the forerunner of a storm.—London Statesman.

#### WOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to purchase Merino Wool of this springs shearing, wishes to call the attention of the breeders of sheep, to the importance of having their fleeces in proper condition; the value of the fleece will depend almost as much on its cleanliness as its quality; each fleece should be carefully rolled up to itself, free from burrs, dirt or filth of any kind, and the coarse wool from about the thighs taken off; in this situation the manufacturer prefers it, to being washed. As Wool will certainly at no distant day, become one of the staples of Kentucky, it is greatly the interest of the owners of flocks, to pay particular attention to the state of their fleeces, and the exactness of the grade of the Merino blood.

LEWIS SANDERS.  
SANDERS, March 18, 1815. 12-3t

**MERINO SHEEP.**  
WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED  
Half, Three Quarter or Seven-Eighth  
Merino Blooded Wethers,  
To be delivered at Sanders, two and a half miles  
North West of Lexington.  
March 18, 1815. LEWIS SANDERS. 12-3t

**Public Sale.**  
Pursuant to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in the suit in Chancery, wherein Sarah Carneal is complainant against James Coleman and Wm. S. Dailam, defendants,  
WILL be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 1st of April next, the HOUSE & LOT in the bill and mortgage mentioned, situate at the corner of Upper and Second Streets, in which the defendant Coleman lately resided, and now occupied by John T. Mason, Esq.—And also such of the SLAVES mentioned in said mortgage, as are now in the county of Fayette (eleven in number) consisting of a Man, Woman and Children, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving negotiable notes with approved endorser or endorsers. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
WILLIAM MACBEAN,  
JOHN H. MORTON, } Comm'rs.  
DAVID TODD, }  
March 18, 1815. 12-2

**Notice.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of Fayette to contract for repairing the BRIDGE at the Hill near Campbell's on the Woodford road, inform those whom it may concern, that the repairing of said bridge will be let out on Saturday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
JOSEPH ROBB,  
WM. M'PHEETERS,  
JOHN WARDLAW, }  
March 18, 1815. 12-

DAVID TODD has recommended the practice of Law, and will punctually attend the Fayette Circuit and County Courts.—His office is three doors below Frazer's corner towards Water Street.  
Those indebted to him on Store accounts, are requested to call and settle them, in a few days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr. Thos. Worland.  
12tf March 18, 1815.

**JOHN SCOTT, JR.**  
BEING about to depart for New-Orleans, informs the public, that his books, accounts and papers are left at the store of LEWIS SANDERS, Esq. where those who have business with him, are requested to call in his absence for a settlement of the same.  
11-3 Lexington, May 8, 1815.

**Great Bargain.**  
A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN,  
For Sale.—For terms, apply to  
SADLER & SANDERS.  
Lexington, March 9, 1815. 11-2

**Kentucky Insurance Office,**  
February 28, 1815.  
A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at their office in Lexington, at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 1st day of April next.  
By order of the President and Directors,  
JOHN L. MARTIN, Cl'k.  
February 28, 1815. 10-5

**Ten Dollars Reward.**  
RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, about two weeks since, a NEGRO MAN named MOSES, the property of Mr. D. White, which I have in denture on to work at the Carpenter's trade—he is about 28 or 29 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, very black, had on when he went away a pair of linsey pantaloons, light colour'd frock coat, and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for apprehending said Negro and securing him in any jail, so that I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home.  
March 13, 1815. SAML. LONG. 11-

**NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECOMMENDED THE  
**Blacksmith Business,**  
AT his old stand on the Town Fork, near Yarnell's Paper Mill, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he intends to work at his old low prices for cash—As he does not intend to keep a book, no credit need be expected.  
PHILIP BRIM.  
March 7, 1815. 11-3



# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 27.

## THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

We shall not be so particular in our present notices of Mr. Meigs' letter, as we originally intended. What has been already done, is sufficient to show its general character for equivocation and subterfuge. It remains for us barely to expose a few more misstatements.

He says that the Orleans mail was not delayed two days at Frankfort, though he admits its arrival there on Saturday afternoon, and that it did not arrive here until Monday morning. We shall not quarrel with him about a few hours; but we have a right to ask, the reason of this delay, in a distance of only 22 miles!—The mail which he then promised us from Orleans on Wednesday, had then no existence, but in his contracts.

In reply to our complaint, that neither the postmaster nor the people here, had any intelligence of the time, when the mails were to arrive or depart, he says the department had not changed its "mode" of communicating that information to the public;—which is no answer to our statement. The public have a right to the information; and if the post-office "mode" of giving it, is a bad one, it is his duty to correct it. But this "mode" he says, is the printed advertisements, containing proposals to contractors; which in a few weeks after he so changed himself, as to this part of the country, that few features of the original plan, were preserved. For example: the mail to Orleans, was by the proposals, to run by Nicholasville to Danville, a distance of 33 miles; which was changed, according to the map, published for his benefit some time ago, so as to run by the way of Georgetown, the Great Crossings, Frankfort and Harrodsburg, to Danville, a distance of 70 miles. Again, the mail was to run by the same proposals, through Versailles to Frankfort, and was whirled round by Georgetown and the Great Crossings, leaving Versailles without any mail whatever; though honoured with a post-master. If, therefore, the "mode" of the Department is even a good one, Jonathan's use of it, is prejudicial to the public. Here it may be proper to repeat, that the plan contained in the printed proposals, was changed to suit the views of an INTERESTED CITIZEN, and was highly injurious to the people connected with the Great Eastern and Orleans mails, by delaying them three days longer, than they would otherwise have received them. We should, perhaps, be doing injustice to Mr. Meigs, if we failed to notice, that he has at last, authorized contracts for a direct mail to Danville, which, he says, "will obviate the delay at Frankfort, (one of our complaints,) but it should be remembered, that had he possessed any knowledge of our wants and population, and of the geography of our country, (we do not mean even to hint at his mountains!) he would have known before, that this arrangement was necessary; and no individual interest should have prevented its complete execution. What he has at last done, we before pointed out to him; and he gives to the public, very little evidence of forethought, or judgment, or of the requisite qualifications for his office, when a print, that never was capacious with the administration, gives him its complaints the first idea of some of his most important duties. It is saying little in praise of a public officer, that he arrives at the first knowledge of his duties from the hints given him in the newspapers; all which he should have possessed before his instalment into office.

There is no part of this singular letter which more surprises us, than Mr. Meigs's denial of the EXPOSURE benefits enjoyed by the people of Ohio from the Marietta mail. He says that the greater part of the correspondence of Ohio, would travel out of its course by this route; that save to three or four small offices, this mail was confined to letters, and that the order to send by it the letters N. & E. of Washington, embraced Ohio, as well as the whole of Kentucky. Reader, we will not use an ugly word here, but request you to ask our neighbour, Mr. WORSLEY, Editor of the Reporter, and any of the citizens of Chillicothe or Cincinnati, how true these assertions are? The facts are, that ALL Ohio below Marietta, and part above it, will receive their correspondence from the East sooner on this route than any other; that the people of Cincinnati and Chillicothe have received their newspapers by it, and that in consequence of a suspension of the privilege some weeks past, complaints were made in one Cincinnati paper, and in another (we think it was "Liberty Hall") some apologist of Jonathan, fairly and frankly acknowledged the facts as we have stated them. If we are not correct on these points, we ask for belief on no one.

We have now done with this letter, though we might have exposed more errors to the public—much extraneous matter, such as relates to the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, we have not noticed—because it has no more to do with the subject, than Jonathan's mountains on the Orleans route, or the mountains in the moon.

From the buzz made in a neighbouring print about the pay due the Volunteers who served under Governor SHELBY in the campaign in Upper Canada, foreigners might be led to believe, that the Volunteers themselves, are clamorous on the subject. But, we can assure the world, and we do so with pleasure, that with the exception of one necessitous man, we have not heard of a single murmur from any one who had the valour and patriotism to take the field on that occasion. These men marched forth to serve their country—not for the miserable pittance which was proffered for their services—and in the present situation of the national treasury, would disdain to murmur—that office they leave for those who care more for pence than their country's honour.

Mark this reader—The funds are now in Frankfort, and the clamour comes from a quarter which has rendered no personal services in the war, which has always been opposed to it, and which has done what was in its power, to discredit the public service, and stab the national credit, from which source principally funds were to be expected.

The slang of the federal papers seems to be, not to abuse the British—not to censure Cockburn—or any other of the lovers of "Beauty and Booty." These gentry seem more tender of the fame of our enemies—than they ever were of our government.

## NEW-YORK.

A new census has been taken of this state, from which it appears, the number of electors amount to 157,354, and the total of her population to 1,030,000. Her chief city contains 95,519. In 1810 the census amounted to 959,220.

De Witt Clinton, is deprived of the honours and emoluments of the mayoralty of the city, and John Ferguson appointed to succeed him. The office is said to produce \$20,000 per annum.

## A NEW TOPIC.

Elban influence!—We are informed by the editor of the Boston Centinel, that besides being at war with all the northern powers of Europe, the dey of Algiers has lately declared war against the Emperor of Elba. (This is a mere hint of a new topic for the opposition. They begin already shrewdly to suspect, that our Ghent commissioners, by the direction of our administration, have been negotiating with Bonaparte, on the subject of a war with Algiers, and Boxa, partly by appealing to our sense of gratitude, and partly by threats, has at length induced us to take sides with him against the magnanimous dey, who is emphatically styled the bulwark of our Holy Aliboman religion!)—Balt. Pat.

From the Montreal Herald, of the 21<sup>st</sup> inst.

This war will not be of short duration; and could one but just suppose the rumored peace to be correct, we may pronounce it to be disgraceful to Britain. What Britain has yet done is insufficient to insure an honorable and lasting peace; before that can be effected, torrents of blood must yet flow, both on sea and land.

From the same.

In our preceding columns, we have given the proceedings of the Hartford Convention at full length. To these are added, statements of the finances of the union, in the Boston Gazette, which we do not think worth room in our journal, as they are already pretty well known in Canada, in the abstract at least. The whole form a melancholy picture, and demonstrate that war is an unnatural traffic for the U. S. Hucksters are always averse to be principal in war; by what other terms can the Americans be designated? The American merchants after the French revolution became sutlers to all the armies in Europe—the federalists were foremost in supplying the armies of Massena, Soult and Marmont, while they pronounced their master, Bonaparte, an usurper and an assassin, and Mr. Madison an abettor of that tyrant's crimes! Who will believe this? But it is a fact, that the very party who vilified Napoleon, fed his armies wherever they could. They are now the men who composed the Convention at Hartford; the Hucksters in chief of the United States.

[Are not the enemy too unkind in these remarks on their federal friends? They surely forget, that with at least equal zeal and industry these same "hucksters" laboured to supply his "majesty's" squadrons, even when employed in burning our towns, and ravaging and laying waste our coasts and harbours!—When rogues fall out honest men get their own.] Perhaps both England and America are indebted for the late peace to a discovery made by the former, that though the "Hucksters" would go far to serve his majesty's interests, yet they dared not risk their necks in planting the standard of rebellion at Hartford.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenville, M. T. to his friend in this city, dated January 3, 1815.

"No doubt you have heard before this time of the brilliant success of our arms in this quarter—a success strongly marked with all the circumstances usually called providential. The general government and general Jackson, had both been apprized that an attack would be made upon New-Orleans this winter, and timely preparations were made, but, as it appears in the sequel, there was no time to spare.

The Creek war was just over, and Jackson was laying sick at Mobile, with a few regular troops, when Gen. Coffee arrived from Tennessee with a reinforcement, which (together with the Mississippi dragoons, who got there at the same time) made his army about five thousand strong. With this force, he (Gen. Jackson) set out instantly for Pensacola, and after accomplishing his object there, wheeled about and made a flying movement to New-Orleans.—The general in person crossed over the lake, and set the militia of New-Orleans to work, while Gen. Coffee made a forced march round the Levee, and got to that place two days before the British. Troops were yet expected from Tennessee and Kentucky down the river; and on the 23d December, Gen. Carroll arrived with 3,500 from Tennessee, and was engaged drawing provisions and ammunition for his troops, when an express announced the landing of "the soldiers of Britain" seven miles below the city—as it is believed by the treacherous connivance of—, of whom you know something. Not a moment was lost. Although Gen. Carroll's men could not be got ready for action, general Jackson marched with the other troops, and made a very daring attack, and drove them back some distance, with a considerable loss. In this action, Kenny, Laverty and Dr. Cochrane and others of your acquaintance were wounded and taken prisoners, (but have since been exchanged) and it crippled the British so much, as to retard their operations until our army was able to throw up entrenchments, which was done with a celerity which surpasses every thing but enchantment. A breastwork was thrown up front by a ditch, from the river to the swamp, and a bastion made to rake the ditch. Other defences were afterwards made in the rear of our army, in case this should have proved untenable.

About the 5th of January the Kentucky troops and other reinforcements, to the amount of 3000 got down. Daily skirmishing (in which the Americans had always the advantage) took place from the 23d December, the time of the first encounter, till the 8th January, when the grand attack was made. Of this assault it is only necessary to say, that it was made with an intrepidity which has never been surpassed—and repelled with a firmness which has never been equalled. Not one moment was the event doubtful—had the assailants even succeeded in passing the ditch, and mounting the breastwork, (which all the legions of Hell could hardly have achieved) still they would have been obliged to leap down upon a hedge of bayonets twelve deep—still they would have been opposed by the immovable rampart of the freeman's breast.—The disparity of loss is astonishing—twenty-six hundred to thirteen!!! Since the time when the great Sampson wielded the jawbone so successfully, history has no parallel to it. A few anecdotes will give you an idea of the sang froid with which our men sustained the

attack. Your countrymen (the Kentuckians) were placed in the rear; many of them unarmed, with a view to act as a corps of reserve, in the event of the Tennessee men being driven back. In the midst of the continued roar of artillery and small arms; of which the imagination can scarce conceive an adequate idea, they testified the utmost anxiety to get to the front, and were continually damning the Tennesseans "to give way and let the horses come." Those who could not get guns, nevertheless refused to keep out of danger, but armed themselves with bricksbats and clubs, and in the intervals of the fight, would jump over the ditch and pick up the muskets of the British dead, and this in the midst of a very heavy fire of artillery and rockets from the English army.

The riflemen proved dreadfully destructive to British officers. Of this corps was your friend Wm. Withers, who never missed his mark.—Among those singled out by him for destruction, was the brave Col. Rennie, the chief officer of their artillery, and the pride of the British army. Withers shot him through the head, while he was leading his men with desperation to the assault, and after the action was over, he fell heir to the colonel's sword, with a gold snuff-box and other articles, but with a nobleness worthy of imitation, he sent them as a present to the wife of the deceased, saying that he fought for his country and not for plunder.

A major who was captured, had got into the bastion (a trap) and thinking he had possession, was calling aloud for the "45th," when a Tennessee soldier stepped up and calmly told him, "that the 45th was in Hell—and if he did not surrender d—nd quick, he would send him there too." The major took the hint.

By the President of the U. States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

The senate and house of representatives of the United States have, by a joint resolution, signified their desire, that a day be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of thanksgiving and of devout acknowledgements to Almighty God, for his great goodness, manifested in restoring to them the blessing of peace.

No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of events, and of the destiny of nations, than the people of the United States. His kind Providence originally conducted them to one of the best portions of the dwelling place allowed for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them, under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days. Under his fostering care, their habits, their sentiments, and their pursuits, prepared them for a transition in due time for a state of independence and of self-government. In the arduous struggle by which it was attained, they were distinguished by multiplied tokens of his benign interposition. During the interval which succeeded, he reared them into the strength, and endowed them with the resources, which have enabled them to assert their national rights, and to enhance their national character, in another arduous conflict, which is now happily terminated, by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine author of every good and perfect gift, we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favoured land.

It is for blessings such as these, and more especially for the restoration of the blessing of peace, that I now recommend that the second Thursday in April next be set apart, as a day on which the people of every religious denomination, may, in their solemn assemblies, unite their hearts and their voices, in a free-will offering to their Heavenly Benefactor, of their homage of thanksgiving, and of their songs of praise.

Given at the City of Washington on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

## COMMUNICATED.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening the 10th inst. by the Rev. James Blythe, Mr. SAMUEL M. MEERIN to Miss HENRIETTA TODD, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM TODD, all of this place.

## Bank Stock.

BOOKS for subscription of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky, are now open in the Lexington Branch Bank. M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r. March, 1815. 34-3

## Tammany Society.

THE Sons of Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Council Fire in their Great Wigwag on Tuesday evening the 28th March, on business of importance, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By order of the Brethren. DAVID R. STOUT, Sec'y. 24th of the month of Worms, } 13-1  
year of discovery, 323.

## Just Received.

A SMALL INVOICE OF DRY GOODS, on consignment, which is offered at a discount, and on liberal credits. Apply to J. P. SCHATZELL. 25th March, 1815. 13-tf

## NOTICE.

THE board of commissioners, appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," hereby give notice, that they request from the claimants under the said act, that a written statement, specifying the amount of the respective pretensions of each claimant, the quantity of acres claimed, and the nature and evidence and chain of each title, be forthwith transmitted to the board.

THOMAS SWANN, F. S. KEY, JOHN LAW. The Editors of Newspapers, who print the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the same for one month, and transmit their accounts to the secretary of said board.

By order of the board, RICHARD WALLACH, Sec'y. February 27. 13-4

## NOTICE.

Treasury Department, March 10, 1815.

In pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions, four hundred and fifty-two thousand, eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from this time, until the first day of May next (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed) for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of Dollars, or any part thereof, on the following terms, and in the following manner:

1. The proposals must state the amount to be loaned: the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding, for the whole, ninety days from the date of the subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.

2. The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of Congress, passed respectively, the 30th, of June, 1812, the 26th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interests accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals: and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since, as before they became due.

3. On failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.

4. Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the Banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations, or persons, making the payments; the Cashiers will also, endorse the payment of the successive instalments; the scrip-certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the Loan Office of the state, in which the bank is situated, where the payments have been made.

5. For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent, per annum, payable quarterly yearly. The stock will be reimbursable at the pleasure of the U. States at any time after twelve years from the last of December next: and the Sinking Fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.

It is desirable, as far as the public interest will permit, to reduce the amount of the Treasury Note debt, and, particularly, the portion of it, which is due and unpaid: and, therefore an early subscription is recommended to the holders of Treasury Notes. But, in order to save time and trouble, it may be proper to observe, that the terms of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stock, in the market of Philadelphia or New-York.

A commission of one-fourth per cent, will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal to the amount of 25,000 dollars or upwards, provided such proposals shall be accepted.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury

## A Caution!

THE public are warned from taking an assignment on a note given by me to John T. Evans, for one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, due the 13th and 16th of March, negotiable and payable at the Kentucky Insurance Company, as I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law, fraud having been practised against me. POLLARD KEENE. March 20, 1815. 13-tf

## 20 Packages of Fresh Goods,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, At the Ware-house of Mr. Thomas H. Pindell in Water Street.

PRINCIPALLY Plain Gingham, Stripes, Chambrays, Brown and Bleach'd Shirtings, Cassinets, &c. Two Trunks Fancy Muslins, Brussels Lace, Ladies' Lace Dresses, Tortois shell Combs, &c. The above Goods will be exchanged for Produce, or sold on liberal terms for Cash on credit.

13-5 March 27, 1815.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, A FARM within three miles of town, containing 87 1/2 acres, a large proportion of which is woodland—there is on the premises a good two story brick-house.

ALSO, FOR SALE, Imperial Tea, of superior quality, in small boxes.

ROBERT TOLAND. March 21. 13-6

## JOHN FOY

Informs the public that he has disposed of his GARDEN SEEDS, by wholesale. This notice is given to prevent disappointments. March 25. 13-1

## Advertisement.

JAMES EADES, living on short street, in the town of Lexington, offers for sale all his town property, or in exchange for a Farm in the country, viz. 1 House and Lot on Short street, the lot fronting 36 feet on short street and running back 228 feet 6 inches, to a street thirty feet wide, with a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet front by 22 back, with 3 good rooms and a passage 9 feet in the clear, a good dry cellar under, and the whole house well plastered—also, a good one story back building of stone, 26 feet by 18, with 2 rooms and one-half of a well of good water—also a new framed stable sufficient to hold ten horses and carriage—also, one unimproved lot adjoining the above, 30 feet front and running back the same distance—also, one out-lot on Marino street of five acres and 15 poles—also, one lot on Fourth street, containing one acre and a half. The above property will be sold low for cash, or a good bargain given in exchange. March 23, 1815. 13-3

## BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

Terms as usual. March 11, 1815. 11-

## Young Ladies' Academy.

MISSES SPENCER & DECHARMS, INTEND opening an Academy for Young Ladies, on the first of April next, at the house lately occupied by Mr. GARRISON, between the Georgetown and Henry's Mill roads, one mile from Lexington, where will be taught all the USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES OF EDUCATION. The terms may be made known by applying at the Book-Store of William Essex & Son, Lexington. 11-3 March 11, 1815.

## THE EASTERN MAIL

Arrived on Saturday, with papers, as usual, of no later date from Washington, than we received from Philadelphia and New-York. We hope the carriers have met with no new impediments on the route from the capital, like—MOUNTAINS, to retard their progress.

Frankfort, March 24.

## GOOD NEWS.

Maj. Peter G. Voorhies has arrived from the eastward with funds to pay off the Kentucky troops of every description who have been in the service of their country, & to whom money is due. A great portion of the funds are treasury notes. An advertisement designating the time and places which the troops will receive payment, will be published in our next paper.

St. Louis, March 8.

"Capt Callaway was defeated and killed last night about sunset. The savages lay in ambush—five men are missing and two wounded. I have given the alarm along the frontier."

FROM BOON'S LICK, March 4.

Last night an express arrived here from the upper settlements of St. Charles county, informing that the settlements are attacked by formidable bodies of Indians. On the 1st of this month they stole a number of horses and killed a negro; a number of the inhabitants pursued the savages and retook the horses; at the same time they were attacked by three times their number; they charged without hesitation, and after a smart action of about 15 minutes, retreated with the loss of one man killed. The loss of the Indians has been considerable—they were seen bearing off their dead.

We understand by advices from the frontiers, that the British are preparing to deliver up Michimackinac, Niagara, and the part of Massachusetts near Passamaquoddy, which they have for some time occupied. AURORA.

## Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 30, 1815, Will be sold at Auction, a quantity of Household Furniture,

Among which are—Superb Pier Glasses, Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. &c.

TERMS—Six months credit for all sums over Thirty Dollars—approved negotiable paper required. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the room over Mr. E. W. Craig's store, in Mr. Sanders's three story building.

D. BRADFORD, Auc. Lexington, March 25, 1815.

Regular auctions every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Book auction every Monday and Wednesday evening, at candle light.

## HAY & BOARDMAN'S

## Shoe Ware-House,

CORNER of Main and Mill-streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. H. & L. Hawkins, where they are now opening the most elegant assortment of SHOES, of every description, that ever were offered for sale in this place, which will be sold low at wholesale and retail.

Also, Gentlemen's first quality BOOTS, Children's Morocco HATS, and Morocco SKINS suitable for Bookbinders, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, &c.

N. B. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our goods, which we flatter ourselves will give general satisfaction.

The Editors of the Knoxville Gazette, Knoxville—Clarion, Nashville, and Recorder, Clarksville, will please insert the above advertisement two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

## Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, On the first day of April next, on the premises, a House & Lot,

ADJOINING the house in which he at present resides—it is a convenient situation for a family; but is peculiarly calculated for a Grocery Store, and an excellent stand for business. Also a quantity of valuable Household Furniture, and some good saddle and draught Horses—A handsome 4-wheel'd Carriage—an excellent plantation Wagon with the gear, together with several other articles.

And at the same time his valuable Dwelling House, will be offered for rent. Annexed to the house are the necessary out-houses, garden, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. JACOB HULL. 11-3

March 7, 1815.

## John T. Mason, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAS removed his residence on Upper-street, to the house lately occupied by James Coleman. His office is adjoining his dwelling. Lexington, March 4, 1815. 11-4

## FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street, opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22 feet on Water street, running back half the distance from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer. 11-tf March 13, 1815.

## TOBACCO.

Two hundred Hogsheads First rate Crop Tobacco for sale, now ready for shipping. LEWIS SANDERS. Lexington, 6th March, 1815. 11-3

## Electrical Machine.

AN ELECTRICAL MACHINE, on a new and improved plan, is now for sale by H. ELLINGWOOD. Enquire at the Shoe Store of Hay & Boardman. February 18, 1815. 8-tf

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at this Office, The Kentucky Miscellany; By THOMAS JOHNSON, Jr.

## SEGARS.

One or two good hands at making Segars are wanted—Inquire of the PRINTER. Lexington Feb. 25—9-3.

The Great Question Examined. Persons holding subscription papers will please to return them to this office by the 20th of March, that the work may be immediately committed to the press.



## Attention!

THE gentlemen of Lexington are respectfully informed, that the CAVALRY CLASS of the Military Academy will commence in a few days.

Days of tuition on Mondays and Tuesdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Place for drill, one mile from town—Terms \$10 for such gentlemen as were subscribers to his Infantry class, for a course of lessons, and to all others \$20—Branches taught, *Evolutions of a Squadron, six divisions of the Broad Sword, with the principles of attack and defence in speed.*

The Academy for Infantry Discipline, Broad Sword and Cut and Thrust, &c. &c. will be renewed in a few days. Days of tuition, Mondays and Tuesdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.

The different branches will be taught either conjointly or separately. Terms for a course of lessons, which are sufficient for perfection, if proper attention is paid, \$0 conjointly—Infantry Discipline \$8—Broad Sword and Cut and Thrust \$12.

Gentlemen wishing to become members of either class will please to call and see the Preceptor at the Columbian Tavern, where there are subscription papers for the different branches.

There will be received a class of boys from 14 to 17 years old, for the Infantry and sword. R. J. DUNN.

March 13, 1815.

## Plastering & Stucco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[From Charleston, South Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stucco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring wall in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815.

## Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for striking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHES CARDS, HATTERS JACKS—Also MICHINE CARDS, FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, Agent New York Manufacturing Company, No. 133, Pearl-street.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacturer at

LEWIS SANDERS, Lexington.

March 1, 1815.

## COVINGTON.

### A NEW TOWN

IS laid out at the mouth of Licking River on the farm lately owned by Mr. Thomas Kennedy.—This commanding and beautiful situation is generally known throughout the Western country, situate at the confluence of Ohio and Licking Rivers in Campbell county, Kentucky, opposite to the flourishing town of Cincinnati.—This situation presents a prospect, equal if not superior to any on the Ohio River—the main roads from Lexington, Ky. to Cincinnati, Dayton and western part of the state of Ohio, passes through the town; it is healthy and possesses many advantages superior to any situation in the western country, convenient to a good market, Steam Mill and a variety of Factories. The facility with which all kinds of building materials can be procured, with many other economical advantages, must hold forth sufficient inducements for the enterprising Merchant, Mechanic, Manufacturer, and men of business of every description. The town is laid out upon the most advantageous principles for the occupant, as every lot has the advantage of a street and alley, the centre or public square for places of Worship, Academies, &c. and a market space of 100 by 500 feet long.—A suitable number of lots will be laid out convenient to the town. The lots will be offered at public sale on the 20th day of March next, at the place above named, upon the following terms:—one-fourth in hand, or a negotiable note with an approved endorser at 60 days; one-fourth in 6 months, a fourth in 12 months, and a fourth in 18 months, in bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; or a third in hand, a third in 12 months, a third in 24 months, with interest, if not punctually paid, as may suit the purchaser. A discount of 8 per cent will be made for prompt payment of the whole sum at the time of sale. This town has been established by an act of the legislature of Kentucky, and titles will be made by the trustees upon the purchaser presenting a receipt for the purchase money or the order of the proprietors. A plan of the town may be seen at John S. Gano's Cincinnati, R. M. Gano's Georgetown, Thomas D. Carneal at Capt. Postlethwaite's in Lexington, and at Messrs. Bakerswell Page and Bakewell, Pittsburgh.

R. M. GANO, THOS. D. CARNEAL, } Proprietors.  
JOHN S. GANO, }  
March 1, 1815.

## CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS, SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITIES.

And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.

February 20.

## Wanted to Hire,

FOR TWELVE MONTHS,

A steady, sober, honest Negro Fellow

Accustomed to country work—he must be acquainted with driving wagon or carriage, and a careful hand to take care of horses.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Lex. Feb. 20.

## Fayette County.

TAKEN up by James Gibson, ONE BAY HORSE, 7 years old 14 1/2 hands high, a small star and a white spot on his nose; appraised to \$35 before me this 4th day of December, 1814.

11-3 SAML. BLAIR.

TAKEN up by Valentine Martin, living in Fayette county, one DARK BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, one hind foot white, a small star in his forehead. Given under my hand this 5th November, 1814.

12-3 SAML. BLAIR.

## J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practice LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maceoun's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank.

Feb. 11, 1815. 7-11 Oct.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

BENJAMIN LONG RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have manifested, for the instruction of his School will be opened again in the house of Mr. Cornelius Coyle, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, and will continue every Saturday following for one quarter. The subscriber flatters himself with a hope that from the general satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with their liberal encouragements.

N. B.—MINUETS will be taught if requested.

3-4 Lexington, January 10.

## John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WALKER, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

## MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

47-11 Lexington, November 20.

SHAD, HERRINGS, & WHISKEY, By the Barrel. For sale by D. BRADFORD, On Cheapside.

Lexington, January 16.

## Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF Williamson & McKinney, ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts.

Jan. 7. 2-11

## COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, For Sale by E. W. CRAIG.

January 20, 1815.

## To Rent

THE HOUSE & PLANTATION Where I now reside, situate on the Henry's Mill road, adjoining the town of Lexington. The situation is airy and commands a view of the town—the house is large and commodious—and there are about 40 acres meadow and pasture. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to THOMAS GARNER.

January 23.

## FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto, both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 17, 1814—51-

GREENVILLE SPRINGS Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by H. PALMER.

September 19, 1814.

## HERAN & MAXWELL

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

## SHOE STORE.

MAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoes, which are now steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.

32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

## WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders.

August 7, 1814.

## Just Received

Best Modern Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also, Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c. Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street, opposite the court-house, Dec. 2. 49-11

## TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready combed, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

November 11, 1814.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-11

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing, a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality.

Also a quantity of PICA, nearly new.

J. DOWNING.

Sept. 19.

## FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR, Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

## LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813.

## COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES.

Water-street, Lexington.

Work for the Tinker! no! good wires

He is a lad of METTLE,

I wish that you could mend your lives,

As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every description—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodruff as a foundry, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

51-11 December 19.

## To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOW, AN having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust, will for the present attend on Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megow, individually, and of the different firms in which they are interested, shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the interest of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive sealed proposals from those creditors for any part of said estate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.

Wm. S. DALLAM, Trustee.

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1814.

## SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main-st.

22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's wall.—The back part of said lot is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109 feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17.

## Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813.

## SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

## HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-11 August 8, 1814.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

## The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41 Hiram Shaw.

## FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

## FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished: viz. at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Ben. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Tates Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD, THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17.

## PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheapside, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.

40-11

## George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

1 January 2, 1815.

## Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, a native of France, and for several years a professor of Dancing, in various cities in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open in an elegant room of Mrs. G. Beck's Academy, on Jordan's Row, on Thursday next, 19th instant, a DANCING SCHOOL, where he will teach the art of Dancing in its various parts, with the most fashionable dances now taught in the northern cities, viz. Cadillacs, Horripops, Alemandes, German and Russian Waltzes, Gavottes, and the much admired Shawl Dance. Set Dances and Reels will also be danced in the School.—ALSO,

The French Language will be taught by J. Darrac, at his leisure time, to Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning that language. By his mode of teaching, which experience has proved to be the best, he will be able to teach in less than a quarter, any person acquainted with the principles of the English or other languages, to read and translate any French work with satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr. Girou's Confectionary Store in Mill-street, or at Mrs. Beck's Academy.

Persons wishing to take private lessons will be punctually attended to by applying to John Darrac at Mr. Girou's.

As soon as the School is organized, there will be a Practising Ball every other week.

For terms and particulars apply as above.

2 Lexington, January 11, 1815

## Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814.

## Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-11 May 10, 1813.